SUPPLEMENT TO THE

South-Carolina GAZETTE.

[NUMB. 1813.] TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1770.

New Advertisements.

For BRISTOL,
THE SHIP
ST. HELENA,
GEORGE ARTHAR, Master.
To sail on or before the First of AUGUST
(Wind and Weather permitting.)

FOR Freight or Passage (having good Accommodations) apply to Captain ARTHAR, or
GEORGE-ABOTT HALL, & Co.

Charles-Town, July 9th, 1770.

To be SOLD at AUCTION,

In a Store on Mr. BURN's *Wharf, on* Tuesday *the 17th Day of* July *instant, at three o'Clock in the Afternoon, without Reserve,*

ABOUT Twenty Pipes of MADERA WINE, being the Remainder of a Parcel imported in the Brigantine HERCULES, JOHN HATTER Master, from Madera, 18 of which, have not yet been exposed to public Sale.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, Jun. & Comp.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Store late Mr. ISAAC LESESNE's, *in* Broad-Street, *the Corner of* Gadsden's-Alley, *at* Eight and a Half *for* One *Cash*, Nine *for* One *Credit to the 1st of January next.*

GARLIX, 7-8th Irish Linens, Yard wide, do. Dowlas, Chintz and Cotton Gown Patterns, India Chintz Counterpanes, Cotton do. Blue and white Erminet, Damask and Diaper Table Cloths, rich Tabling Damask, Napkining do. Damask Napkins, Scarlet and White Bed-Lace, French Trimmings, Tammies, Durants, Shalloon, Queen-Stuffs, Threads, Tapes, Japan Trays and Waiters, Bread-Baskets, Mens Silk Breeches Patterns, Silk Hose, Copper-Tea-Kettles, Coffee Pots, and Chocolate Pots, Brass Desk Locks, Brass Chafing Dishes, Tin Tea-Kettles, Pewter Ink-Stands, Mens Boys, Girls, and Childrens Shoes, Black Manchester Velvet, Ladies Brocade and Sattin Shoes and Pumps, rich flowered Silk Damasks, one Piece of rich white watered Tabby, striped and plain Mantua, striped Tobines, one Piece of white Sattin, one Piece of Blossom Ducape, corded and plain Black Padysoys, Black Silk Grograms, blue, pink, and green English Persian, White Sarcenet, Black Alamode, flowered silk Gauze Aprons, blue Silk Pavillion Gauze, a Variety of Head Lace, Womens turn'd Stays, White French Wax-Beads, Silk Laces, Waistcoat and Shirt Thread Buttons, China, Glass, and Earthen Ware, Pewter Water-Plates and Dishes, Bed and Close-Stool Pans, Turlington's Balsam, Beggars Tape, Gold and Silver Cord, ditto Chain, Gold Hat Lace, &c. with sundry other Articles.

DAWSON and WALTER,

Have just imported in the LIBERTY, *Capt.* JOHN LASLEY, *from* BRISTOL.

A Large Quantity of white and coloured Plains, some of both are extra Quality, Nails of every Kind, compleat Setts of Black-smiths Tools, whip and cross-cut Saws, and Plantation Tools of all Sorts, a large Quantity of best Bridport Canvas, Bar Lead, and Shot of every Size; Mustard Seed, Quernstones, and Grindstones, which with their other Stock on Hand lately imported, they will dispose of very cheap.

Charles-Town, June 8, 1770.

AS our Co-partnership expires the Thirty-first Day of *July* next, we will SELL off our remaining

STOCK OF GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
A NEAT ASSORTMENT,
Mostly imported last OCTOBER, *by the* FRIENDSHIP, *Captain* BALL, *from* LONDON,
At NINE for ONE, *CASH*,
And lower to any Person buying a Quantity.

Amongst our Goods are,

BROAD Cloths—fine and coarse Irish Linens—plain and striped Silks—India Persians—Muslins—printed Linens—Callicoes—English and India Chints—Pavillion Gauze—and many Articles that cannot, by the Resolutions, be now imported.

Any Person inclinable to buy the Whole, may have them on very reasonable Terms.

JOHNSON & SIMPSON.

TO BE SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

ABOUT Eighty square and round CEDAR POSTS, and about twelve or fourteen Tons of LOGS, fit to saw into PLANKS. Any Person inclinable to purchase all, or any part, may view them on Wragg's Wharf.

JOHN ROPER.

I AM informed of a black Gelding supposed to be 14 Years old, near 14 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock ꝟ J, and on the near Shoulder with a Flower de Luce, has 4 white Feet, and a small Bell on.

Likewise a dark grey Gelding, nearly 13 Hands high, supposed to be 7 Years old, branded on the near Buttock C, a natural Pacer.

Also a bay Mare, about 6 Years old, 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock A she has a bay Horse Colt.

Also a white Mare 11 Years old, about 13 Hands high, branded on the off Buttock E R.

Also a bay Gelding 5 Years old, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock W.

Also of a black Mare 7 Years old, about 12 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder O. The Owners of the above Strays must prove their Property before

JOHN WINN, J. P.

LONDON, MAY 3.

A genuine and accurate account of the proceedings of the Right Hon. the House of Lords, on Tuesday last.

ON Tuesday noon last came on before that assembly, a very great debate, in consequence of a motion made by Lord Chatham, "*To repeal and rescind the resolutions of the House of Commons, in regard to the expulsion of Mr. Wilkes.*"

Lord Temple opened the debate, and expatiated largely on the illegal assumption on that measure; arraigned the adjudication in very spirited terms; and urged the repeal of a grievance, that so apparently struck at the vitals of all liberty. In this he was seconded by the Duke of Richmond and Lord Lyttleton; who added, "That as the *mode* of bringing on this question was before objected to, that objection could no longer have any weight, as it was now introduced by a bill."

Lord Denbigh replied to this in a very long speech, and talked a great deal on the inherent, exclusive power of the House of Commons; "That though he had a great opinion of the spirit and abilities of the noble Lord who introduced the bill, yet he could not but differ with him on this point, as thinking it unprecedented and illegal, it being totally unbelonging to that house, to call to account the adjudication of the other." He observed, "That this was the only business of any consequence transacted there since the session began, and notwithstanding every determination was carried against it, he was surprised, at almost the end of the session, to find the same question still agitated; and for his part he could not charge his memory, or his reading, when the Lords interfered in a like nature; and that for these, and many other reasons, he was against the bill."

Lord Chatham then rose, and spoke to the following purport:

"*My Lords,*

"The noble Lord who spoke last, has been very loud against this motion. He seems to be very angry with the supporters of this measure, but then he is angry *in such a sort*, that I am sure nobody can be angry with him; I shall, therefore, wave replying to some reflections he has thrown out upon the faction, as he is pleased to call it, and take a short review of the cause of this motion.—Here are 1143 legal, sworn freeholders, vote a gentleman their member of parliament, against 296 who oppose him: With this apparent majority, he comes to take his seat so given him by the laws and constitution of his country. But what do the House of Commons? Why, they shut the door in his face, and by a new state-arithmetic, make 296 a greater number than 1143.—Is not this, my Lords, flying in the face of all law and freedom? Is not this apparently robbing the freeholders of their liberty, and making a mere farce of Englishmen's birth-rights? It is very true, the House of Commons had a right, if petitioned for by Colonel Luttrell, to enquire minutely into the qualifications of his opponent's electors; to admit none as such, but those duly qualified by law; and after making these deductions, then determine for the majority. But when none of this was even pretended to, but his seat, point blank, taken away from him, and given to another, it is an outrage that strikes at the letter, as well as the spirit of the law.

"It has been urged, my Lords, that there is no precedent for one house taking cognizance of the proceedings of the other; but if my memory serves me right (and I have very lately refreshed it) I remember one exactly parallel, in the case of Titus Oates, in the reign of Queen Anne, where the Commons took cognizance of the proceedings of the Lords on that subject; so it is no new thing for one to be a check on the other, as it is not only established by precedent, but by the mode of the constitution.

"It is said, my Lords, that the spirit of discontent has gone abroad—I should be surprised if it had not; for how can it be otherwise, when, to use a familiar expression, Colonel Luttrell sits in the *lap* of Mr. Wilkes; when a corrupt House of Commons invert all law and order, and deny the just privilege the electors claim by the constitution of these kingdoms? When a majority in that house becomes a minister's state engine, to effect the worst of purposes, and to produce such monstrous and and unconstitutional acts, that one cannot help exclaiming in the language of Shakespeare——

'*Fie on it! ah fie!*
'*'Tis an unweeded garden, things*
'Rank *and* gross *in nature possess it merely.*'

"As for my particular part, though I will not aid the voice of faction, I will aid the just complaints of the people; and while I have strength to crawl upon the surface of the earth, I will exert the whole of my poor abilities in their honest efforts; and I here pledge myself to their cause, as I am convinced it is the cause of truth and justice.

"I am afraid, my Lords, this measure has sprung too near the palace—I am sorry for it: But I hope his Majesty will soon open his eyes, and see it in all its deformity." Here Lord Pomfret interrupted him, by calling to order, for his remarking so freely in the last part of his speech. On which Lord Chatham again got up, and said, "I do not retract my words—I esteem the King in his personal capacity, I revere him in his political one; and on these principles I hope he will see it, and see it in such a light, that he will redress it by the dissolution of a house that could adopt such a measure."

Lord Mansfield (from whom the title of the bill had been concealed, in order to prevent a pre-concerted opposition to the bill; for his Lordship is now the *adviser* of the present ministry) framed with singular *art* and *sophistry*, a few trifling objections; but carefully concealed his opinion of the measure, which gave rise to the bill; saying, he had carefully deposited it in the breast of one of the royal family (meaning the Duke of Cumberland) and should never declare it to any other. He then went on what he called the *competency* of the House of Commons, to determine upon the Middlesex election; and concluded with being against the second reading of the bill—which was giving the tone (as it is called) to the rest of the courtiers.

Lord Camden next stood up, and spoke with great energy. He compared the proceedings on the Middlesex election, to the magnitude of the violation of the people's rights in the case of ship-money. He said nobody doubted the competency of the Judges to give judgment upon that memorable case, but their unjust judgment was condemned by the whole kingdom, as contrary to the principles of the English constitution. In like manner, he said, nobody doubts the competency of the House of Commons, to give judgment upon controverted elections; but their judgment must be according to law and the constitution. Now, their judgment upon the Middlesex election, he affirmed, was utterly subversive of the constitution, and directly contrary to the express letter of the law. That it was a deeper and more dangerous wound to the liberties of this country, than any which had been given during the twelve years absence of parliament in the reign of Charles the First. He went into a full examination of the people's rights; and said, that every individual in the kingdom was interested in this determination, and called upon not to sit silent at this great and alarming crisis. This had been his opinion a long time; that he never disguised his opinion; that if the ministry still continued to deny the people redress, they would seek and obtain it with their own hands. He called upon the noble Lord upon the wool-sack (Lord Mansfield) the most delicate touches of irony; sometimes deep arguments; and at all times persuasion, to give forth his real opinion upon this matter. But all in vain; for after he had worked him in every shape, his wily antagonist held his head abashed, and durst not reply one word.

He further told them (the Lords) that though this bill might be fatally rejected, he trusted in the good sense of the people of this country, that they would renew their claims to their inherent and unalienable right to a true and free representation in parliament, next sessions; and the next after that, if necessary; and if the same fatal influence should then continue, he would still trust to the good sense of Englishmen, that at the next general election, they would not lose sight of the object of this bill; and that then they would make such a compact with the elected, as to procure an equal representation, and a full redress of the many difficulties under which they at present laboured.

Upon the whole, his Lordship's speech may be justly said, to have been one of the most liberal, most able, most oratorical, and the finest composition, that ever was delivered before any senate or assembly in the world.

Lord Weymouth got up to answer Lord Camden: But said nothing material. He was worse than usual.

Lord Shelburne, in a severe speech upon the ministry, endeavoured to call up Lord Mansfield, but it was impossible.

The Duke of Grafton, in a speech vindicating the ministry, complimented Colonel Luttrell on his courage as a gentlemen, and as a soldier, in standing candidate for Middlesex. [*His Grace either did not, or would not, remember this hero's courage, when he faced the freeholders at Brentford; from whose just indignation he was preserved, by the spirited efforts of Messrs. Townsend, Sawbridge, and other gentlemen. Where was his boasted courage then?—He was pale with fear.*]

The Earl Stanhope said, he had prepared to go abroad, but altered his mind on account of this national and great constitutional cause; which he was determined to support, at the expence of his life, if necessary.

Lord Gower made the motion for throwing out the bill. And it being near ten o'clock, the house called out for *the question*; the question was put, when 89 were against the bill, and 43 were for it.

After the debate was over, Lord Chatham desired the Lords might be summoned to attend to-morrow, for that he had a motion of great importance to make, relative to the King.

A protest was entered and signed this day, against the above determination.

Speakers for the motion.	*Speakers against the motion.*
Duke of Richmond,	Duke of Grafton,
Lord Chatham,	Lord Denbigh,
Lord Lyttelton,	Lord Mansfield,
Lord Camden,	Lord Egmont,
Lord Shelburne,	Lord Pomfret,
Lord Stanhope.	Lord Weymouth,
	Lord Gower.

MAY 5.

Substance of the great debate yesterday in the house of Lords.

The following resolution was moved by the Earl of CHATHAM:

"RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this house, that the advice, inducing his Majesty to give the answer to a late humble address, remonstrance, and petition, of the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and livery of the city of London, in common-hall assembled, is of a most dangerous tendency; inasmuch as thereby, the exercise of the clearest rights of the subject; namely, to petition the King for redress of grievances; to complain of violation of the freedom of election; to pray dissolution of parliament; to point mal-practices in administration; and to urge the removal of evil ministers, has, under pretence of reproving certain parts of the said remonstrance and petition, by the generality of one compendious *word*, CONTENTS, been indiscriminately checked with reprimand; and the afflicted citizens of London have heard from the throne itself, that the *contents* of their humble address, remonstrance, and perition, laying their *complaints* and *injuries* at the feet of the sovereign, as *father* of his people, *able* and *willing* to *redress* them, cannot but be considered by his Majesty, as disrespectful to himself, injurious to his parliament, and irreconcileable to the principles of the constitution."

This motion being regularly read by the speaker, the noble mover spoke to the following purport:

"*My Lords,*

"I am to consider, in consequence of this motion, what it was the Lord Mayor, &c. of the city of London requested, in order to discover what reasons they gave, by this requisition, for such an answer—an answer so harsh, that it baffles my reading in the history of this country to equal it. They requested, most very humbly, a restoration of the freedom of election, a dismission of unjust servants, and a dissolution of parliament that protected them, as they (the citizens of London) could not, legally, be represented by such. Now, my Lords, I do avow the truth of this petition; and I do likewise avow, that the citizens of London, with the rest of his Majesty's subjects, have a right to petition, not only by Magna Charta, and the Bill of Rights, but by a variety of acts of parliament, numerous as they are expressive: Now, my Lords, let us consider the answer. No particular part of it is replied to, but the whole *contents* is at once disposed of. 'That this petition was disrespectful to himself (the King) injurious to his parliament, and irreconcileable to the principles of the constitution.'—I am too well acquainted, my Lords, with the benignity and mildness of his Majesty's heart, to think him capable of giving such an answer—nor could he do it with propriety, either in his regal, or personal capacity. I must beg your patience, my Lords, to consider this a little more attentively: 'First, '*disrespectful to himself.*' How is a King to know that? Is he a judge what is disrespectful to him? No, my Lords; our laws are to determine this for him, the just interpreters of allegiance. '*Injurious to my parliament!*' How injurious to parliament? when the very nature of part of the petition, refers to the freedom of election in the people, by which *they* become a branch of

…*reconcilable to the principles of the constitution,*" when the very silence of the constitution, not only *permits*, but …tioning the throne, and what the *Stuarts* never dared … the zenith of power.—I repeat again, my Lords, … could never give such answer from himself, I have … an opinion of his head and heart; and indeed, my … as my opinion is of administration, I can hardly … a *joint* advice, but the opinion of *one*, or a *few*; … ible, but if there were many, who were consulted … ature, some one of them must see the absurdity of it. … tell you, whoever they were (I don't care of what … they were either *fools* or *knaves*; if the *latter*, they … treated with the just contempt of an injured people. … they ought to have been sat to school before they … to take the lead in public office.

… mentioned the livery of London, I thought I saw … some faces; but let me tell you, my Lords, though … nour to sit in this illustrious house, as a peer of the … ling with these honest citizens in opinion, I am proud … of associating my name with them. And let me … of you all, it would be an honour to you. The … London, my Lords, were respectable at the time of … Conquest; the Lord Mayor of London was *a principal* … enty-five Barons who received Magna Charta from … and they have ever since been considered to have a … t in all affairs of government. How then have … e characters been treated? They have been sent … *ed* from his Majesty's presence, and reprimanded … ir undoubted privileges.

"I remember, my Lords, when Greece was losing her free… dom, Philip of Macedon, (if my memory serves me) figuratively said, she had lost an *eye*. I may very well apply this expression to the stab our constitution received in the election for Middlesex, and say she has lost an *eye*; and add that the other *eye* is so contused, and hurt in consequence, that I am afraid a total *darkness* will soon overspread the *face* of the constitution; for I do avow it, in my place, in this illustrious assembly, that Col. Luttrell is no representative of the people, but a nominee; thrust in by foes to the laws of this land and the principles—the established principles of the constitution."

The Duke of Newcastle stood up, and said, he acted without any factious view!—he acted upon the dictates *of his conscience*. —[Here he was suddenly seized with a want of utterance, and seemed as if choaking. The whole house was in the utmost amaze.—His Grace sat down; and being repeatedly called upon to go on, he stood up again; but could only say.—"*I am not well my Lords*," and sat down again. Lord Chatham looked at him, when he talked of *his conscience*, which it is thought so struck him, that he could not proceed.]

Lord Pomfret made a short answer to this speech. He observed, "that the house had been of late almost totally taken up, by a popular nobleman, on a popular subject, and that he was sorry to find business so much impeded by requisitions incongruous in their very natures; as if these noble Lords, would, in the course of about six weeks, so change their opinions as now to condemn a measure, they had then approved of, by addressing his Majesty on the propriety of his answer."

The Earl of Suffolk replied to him. "He observed it was no unusual thing, for the greatest lawyers to reverse their decrees; and he appealed to two noble Lords on the wool-sack, (meaning Lord Mansfield and Lord Camden) whether they did not lately declare, they should be always ready to do so, when convinced that they have erred; but he was afraid, he said, the public had to do with a perverse ministry, who seemed pleased in thwarting their measures, as appeared plainly in their different treatment of the people of *Ireland* and *England*; in the *former* contrary to public desire, (after they had taken away their money) they dissolved that parliament for a twelve month; and in the *latter*, they continue a parliament, though its dissolution is echoed for from every part of the kingdom."

Lord Shelburne spoke next, and called upon the ministry to reply. "No, my Lords, continued he, you sit secure in your majority; one while taking shelter behind the throne, another while behind the House of Commons, and another while behind the House of Lords. Conscious of the rottenness of your cause, you dare not trust to it!—I remember, when I was first in administration, upon a new tax, I was called upon to defend it. My silence was imputed to my incapacity. I now call in turn, upon you, and desire you will defend yourselves. Some of you remember the day very well, if not, I will put you in mind of it by mentioning the words—*Spade and Mattock*,—What, my Lords, quite silent!—Yes, I see plainly what you so manfully depend on;—but let me tell you, you have got, in the public, a *cur by the ear*, that, if he does not *bite* you, will *worry* you into justice."—

Lord Temple stood up, and conjured them to make some defence. He begged it as a favour, and he was not used to ask favours, he said;—for their own sakes, he entreated them to make some defence;—to say something for themselves. He called them *the Dumb Administration*. He congratulated them upon their silence, which was convincing to the public, they were not able to make any defence against the noble Lord who made the motion,—that they were utterly incapable of making any defence at all.

A pause now ensuing for some time, and none of the ministry replying, the Duke of Richmond rose up, and called upon them a second time, to defend themselves.—"I call upon administration to defend themselves. A noble Lord, says he, who spoke just now (meaning Lord Pomfret) harped upon an expression, dropt by a noble Lord (Lord Chatham) relative to *Secret Influence*, and seemed to call for an explanation of that phrase. I will explain it to that noble Lord, that *Secret Influence*, are measures adopted by a set of men, who on his Majesty's accession to the throne of these realms, listed under the banners of the Earl of Bute, and have ever since directed all their attention more to intrigues, and their own emoluments, than the good of the public. This is that secret influence; and … or his adherents, want to be further in… to an excellent pamphlet just published, *… Cause of the present Discontents.*"

At the end of every speech, the court Lords were calling out, *the question! the question!* It was manifest to a degree of the utmost disgrace to the administration, and of triumph to the opposition, that *numbers* and not *arguments* composed the ministerial defence. It being near six o'clock, the house divided; when thirty-seven independent English Lords were for the Resolution, and eighty-five Court Lords, (consisting of the *Scotch Lords*, the *Bishops*, the *Placed Lords*, &c.) were against it.

It is worthy of observation, that never did any administration in this, or any other country, so heinously venture to make a wreath of their Sovereign to cover their own infamous deeds; and when charged with it, abandon him in so public and shameful a manner.

MAY 24.

Last Wednesday (*the 23d*) in the lower chamber of political amusement, or on the remarkable debate upon American affairs, Mr. Rice began with observing. That his Majesty having recommended to the House to take into consideration the state of affairs in North America, at the beginning of the session, he had been ever since in constant expectation of some motion from the administration, respecting that country; but being deceived in those expectations, he begged leave to submit to the house some considerations, for their opinion, and he hoped that he might add, their approbation. He then read several motions, tending to impeach the conduct of administration, in the government of the colonies, and supported them for two hours, with his usual abilities, and in his own inimitable style and manner.

Mr. Rice then began to answer, with the most handsome compliments to the candor of the gentleman who proposed the motion; and ended with protesting, that the Gentleman had not a grain of candour. *Defuit in pisem mulier.*

Mr. William Burke, asserted, That the ministers were apt to forget such little matters as the business of the nation, or the commands of their Sovereign, that it was highly necessary that they should always have somebody near them to twitch them by the ear, by way of memento; and that they had great obligations to the gentleman who had made the motion, for performing that office of friendship for them, in the present instance.

Lord Clare congratulated himself, and the public, upon the profound thought, and laborious contrivance, through which that motion must have passed, as no small degree of either could have been sufficient to fit the motion for the approbation, both of the old friends of the gentleman who made the motion, and of his new allies.

Mr. Wedderburn lamented the very unfortunate state of the differences between this country and its colonies; he affirmed, that the colonies were gone from us more fatally and irrecoverably, than if they had been conquered by a foreign enemy; in that case the fortune of war might restore them to us again, but now an invincible alienation of the hearts of the inhabitants, had severed those colonies from the British empire for ever.

Lord North protested against giving way to the humours of the Americans, until they should submit themselves to the legislature, and return to their duty. He expressed his wonder, and inability to imagine, how the gentlemen in the opposition proposed to form a ministry to regulate the affairs of America, out of their own corps; whether it should be composed of those, who contrived, or those who repealed the Stamp-Act, and proposed a previous question.

Mr. George Grenville declared that he himself had in some measure projected, and had assisted in passing the Stamp-Act, because he then, and still thought it a good, a salutary, and a practicable act; that many of his most respectable friends had repealed the Stamp-Act, because they held it to be a bad, pernicious and impracticable act, and I find they continue in that opinion; I don't insist upon their acceding to my opinion, nor do I expect they should submit their more able judgment to mine. My very respectable friend, who made the motions, did me the honour to communicate them to me, I approved of them entirely, and there was not, nor did I propose the alteration of a single word. I would not have the noble Lord, who spoke last, put himself to much expence of thought, to guess in what manner, and of what persons, a ministry may be formed out of the gentlemen, who profess themselves dissatisfied with his administration, whether it should be composed of persons, who made the Stamp-Act, or of those, who repealed it. He goes a little out of his way to ask the question, but, however, I will answer him, that such an administration most certainly would not be composed, like the present, of men who have, without blushing both made, and repealed the Stamp-Act.---Then the previous question was put, and carried by a majority of 100.

CHARLES-TOWN, JULY 10.

The following is a CORRECT COPY of the INSCRIPTION on the Pedestal of Lord CHATHAM's Statue, erected last Thursday. That inserted in our last was erroneous. It runs in these Words, viz.

IN GRATEFUL MEMORY
OF HIS SERVICES TO HIS COUNTRY IN GENERAL
AND TO AMERICA IN PARTICULAR
THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
OF SOUTH-CAROLINA
UNANIMOUSLY VOTED
THIS STATUE
OF
THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT, ESQ.
WHO
GLORIOUSLY EXERTED HIMSELF
IN DEFENDING THE FREEDOM OF AMERICANS
THE TRUE SONS OF ENGLAND
BY PROMOTING A REPEAL
OF THE STAMP-ACT
IN THE YEAR 1766
TIME
SHALL SOONER DESTROY
THIS MARK OF THEIR ESTEEM
THAN
ERASE FROM THEIR MINDS
THEIR JUST SENSE
OF HIS PATRIOTIC VIRTUE.

New Advertisements.

GEORGE GREENLAND
HAS TO SELL,
At his STORE in ELLIOTT-STREET, next Door to Mr. ELISHA POINSETT's;

JAMAICA, WEST-INDIA, and NORTHWARD RUM by the Quarter-Cask, or lesser Quantity, not under three Gallons; very good MUSCOVADO SUGAR by the Barrel or Hundred Weight; SALT, and a Quantity of STARCH: All which ARTICLES he will dispose of reasonable, and will be obliged to those who may favour him with their Custom.

He still continues the FACTORAGE BUSINESS, in all its Branches.—All Letters or Orders from the COUNTRY shall be punctually complied with.

Charles-Town, June 13, 1770.

THE Commissioners of Fortifications give this public Notice, That if any white or free Person, shall presume to remove, or take away, any of the Stones, Bricks, Earth, Piles, or any other Material whatever, used, or to be used, in making, erecting, or securing the Fortifications, that every such Person, upon being lawfully convicted of such Offence, shall forfeit to the Informer the Sum of TWENTY POUNDS Proclamation Money; and in Default of Payment, to be publicly whipped, not exceeding Thirty-nine Lashes. And in Case any Slave shall commit the said Offence, he or she shall be whipped, not exceeding Thirty-nine Lashes, through *Charles-Town*, by the Direction of any of the Commissioners of Fortifications, unless the the Owner of such Slave shall redeem the Punishment by paying a Fine of TWENTY POUNDS Proclamation Money, one Moiety to the Person informing, and the other Moiety for the Use of the Poor of the Parishes of St. *Philip* and St. *Michael*, *Charles-Town*.

By Order of the Board,
ELISHA POINSETT, *Chrk.*

SALES by the Provost-Marshal.

On Thursday *the 28th Day of* July *next, will be sold at public Vendue, at the usual Place in* Charles-Town,

A PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, containing 200 Acres (more or less) situate in *Colleton County*, lying at being on a Creek falling into *Ashepoo River*; butting and bounding (at the Time of the original Grant) to the Northward on Matthew Bee's Land, to the Eastward on Land then not laid out, to the Southward on Thomas Stanyarne's Land, and to the Westward on Land then not laid out.

ALSO,

A PLANTATION or Tract of 400 Acres of Land, on the West Side of *Pon-Pon River* in *Colleton County*, bounded on all Sides by Land vacant, at the Time of the original Grant; Late belonging to the Estate of PETER RUMPH, deceased, and sold under Execution.

At the same Time and Place will also be SOLD,

A PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, containing 500 Acres, situate on the *Hurricane Creek*, in *Craven County*, bounded on all Sides by Land vacant, at the Time of the original Grant.

ROGER PINCKNEY, *P. M.*

At the same Time and Place will likewise be SOLD,

ALL that valuable Piece or Parcel of a TOWN-LOT, situate on the West Side of Old Church-Street, containing, in Front on the said Street, Fifty-one Feet, more or less, and in Depth, from the said Street Westward, Two Hundred and Forty-one Feet, more or less; bounding, Eastward, on the said Street; Westward, on Land of John Hodliden; Northward, on Land of Thomas Smith; and Southward, on Land of Paul Douxsaint.—On the said Lot is a good Brick House, two Stories high, with other convenient Buildings: Late the Property of JOHN MILNER, and sold under Executions.

N. B. Six Months Credit will be given from the Day of Sale, the Purchaser paying Interest from that Day, and giving approved Security. ROGER PINCKNEY, *P. M.*

DANIEL & ISAAC BOURDEAUX,
HAVE FOR SALE,

CHOICE high Proof Jamaica RUM, some of which is three Years old, Barbados and other Windward-Island Ditto, Northward Ditto; Jamaica and other Muscovado SUGARS, COFFEE in Tierces; Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, Ship and middling Bread; and a Variety of Windsor Chairs.

Wanted immediately,

ABOUT One Thousand Cords of Wood, to be delivered at a good landing Place on Ashley-River. Any Person inclinable to furnish the above, may apply to JOHN MARLEY.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this Province the Beginning of next Month, desires all whom it may concern, to avail themselves of this Notice.

MATTHEW KENNEDY.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber in Charles-Town, about three Weeks ago, a bright Bay Gelding full Fourteen Hands high, about Nine or Ten Years old, with a Bow Mane, and Switch Tail, branded on the mounting Shoulder I S, has been used to a Chair, and pairs. Whosoever finds and delivers the said Stray to me, shall receive THREE POUNDS Reward.

June 30, 1770. WILLIAM MAZYCK.

JACOB WANNAMACHER, sen. informs me of an old Sorrel natural pacing Gelding, with a sore Back, about 14 Hands high, branded upon the mounting Shoulder something like G^VT, and off Shoulder W, the Owner must prove his Property at Orangeburg before

LEWIS GOLSAN, *J. P.*

MR. ISAAC McPHERSON tells before me, a dark black GELDING, upwards of 13 Hands high, pretty old, he is white under his Eyes, has several white Spots about the Nose, and a small Star, but no visible Brand, his Mane has been cut into a Bow, and grown pretty long again. The Owner must prove his Property before

ANDREW LEITCH, *J. P.*

I AM informed of a yellow bay Mare about 13 Hands and an Inch high, trots, and has a small Bell on, branded on the near Shoulder I B, and on the near Buttock I B, the small Letters are dull, her Tail bobbed very short, and her Mane trim'd one half to a Roach.

Also a dark bay Filly, two Years old last Spring, a natural Trotter, has a Star in her Forehead, and is neither docked nor branded.

Also a black Mare, about 12 Hands and a half high, a Star in her Forehead, and branded on the near Buttock 3 D, a natural Trotter.

Also an unbroke Gelding, about 12 Hands high, a Star in his Forehead, branded on the off Buttock 2. The Owner may prove their Property before PETER GRANT. *J. P.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons that have any Demands against the Estate of ROBERT LAPORTE, deceased, to bring in their Accompts, properly attested, and all those that are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make Payment, to ABRAHAM LADSON, *acting Ex'or.*

ANY Person in want of a good, MILCH-COW, used to be fed by Hand (very fit for Town) may apply to JONATHAN SCOTT.

At the Cutler's Shop,

Between Mr. THOMAS-LOUGHTON SMITH *and Mr.* DAVID BRUCE's *in* Church-Street,

RAZORS, Lancets, Knives, Scissars, Tools and Instruments are ground and set, in the best and most expeditious Manner: And every Branch of the Cutlery carried on, by *The Public's most humble Servant*,

WILLIAM STEPHENS.

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